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is devoted to a consideration of rural institutions. A final chapter deals with "The Soul of Rural Community." The institutions dwelt upon are the following: home, school, church, store, bank, newspaper, and farm and home bureau. To each of these a chapter is given. Since the work is very largely concerned with institutions, it might have been entitled "Problems of Rural Institutions." It seems to the reviewer that emphasis has been given to the country store and bank out of all proportion to their real place or merit. Sociologists will find nothing new in the book.

NEWELL L. SIMS

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*The Church and Labor.* Prepared and edited for the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Council. By JOHN A. RYAN, D.D., LL.D. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1920. Pp. xvii+305. \$3.75.

This volume is the first of a series calculated to present the doctrine of the Catholic church on industrial, social, and political institutions. *The Church and Labor* deals with the Catholic attitude and teaching in relation to labor and society.

A large portion of the book contains the documents on this subject issued by popes, cardinals, bishops, and lesser authorities. Two encyclicals by Pope Leo are the most important documents of the list. One is on "The Condition of Labor" and the other on "Christian Democracy," comprising nearly sixty pages.

Pope Leo's encyclical on "The Condition of Labor" is the greatest pronouncement made by any of the Popes, and is given a full review by Cardinal Manning. This pronouncement was made by Pope Leo about thirty years ago, and the author refers to it being "as pertinent today as when it was written, because it sets forth the eternal principles of social justice."

The utterances of the churchmen as the documents indicate, proceed from the principle that industrial actions and relations are quite as definitely within the field of responsible conduct and quite as definitely governed by the moral law as any other kind of human activity. Hence, all these writers apply the principles and precepts of the moral law to the conditions of industry, pass moral judgments upon reform proposals, and recommend practical measures for improvement.

In following this course they maintain that they are fulfilling their proper and divinely ordained mission, which is to teach men not only

what to believe but how to live, since economic activities make up a very large part of life.

The last part of the volume contains three papers by the editors, "A Living Wage," and "The Reconciliation of Capital and Labor," by Rev. Ryan, and "A Catholic Social Platform," by Rev. Husslein.

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JOHN EDWARD OSTER

*The Negro Question in the French Revolution.* By CHARLES OSCAR HARDY. Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Co., 1919. Pp. 91. \$1.25.

This doctor's dissertation contains a valuable and detailed account of the struggle from 1789 to 1794 in the three revolutionary assemblies of France for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. Although the five years' struggle was motivated throughout by the idea of personal liberty, this concept was utilized to hinder the granting of freedom to the slaves. For example: "You have declared sacred the right of property. But would not the property of the colonist be destroyed by the compulsory liberation of his slaves?"

The overthrow of slavery in the French colonies was not caused primarily by the recklessness of the revolutionary assemblies or by a purely sympathetic interest in bondmen, but because the example of the Revolution itself had set afire the spirit of the slaves in the colonies long before the men who directed the Revolution "were ready to apply the principle to the solution of the problem of slavery."

This document will serve as an excellent basis for making comparative studies of the abolition movement in the world. In overthrowing slavery it is perhaps natural that France should have preceded both Great Britain and the United States—"the prejudice of color being almost unknown in France."

EMORY S. BOGARDUS

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*What's on the Worker's Mind?* By WHITING WILLIAMS. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920. Pp. 329. \$2.50.

The great virtue of this volume lies in the fact that it presents a wide and varied assortment of concrete, first-hand data on the problems of industrial relations. Students of personnel administration will find little that is new in the way of fundamental principles, but they will find these principles buttressed and vitalized by a wide and pertinent assortment of concrete illustrations.